



THE Gleichen Call



Eleventh Year, No. 1

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1917

Per Year \$1.50

Pioneer Raised \$207 For Soldier Boys

The St. Patrick's Eve Patriotic box social and dance held in the Pioneer School house proved a fine success financially and socially, despite the fact that there were other attractions that night in Bassano and Gleichen.

The object was to gather a few dollars and send them direct to the boys from that district who have answered to their country's call and gone overseas to fight for us. That the boys will appreciate the gift of a few dollars for pocket money from their old friends is certain and it is just a touch of the generosity of the good people of that district to think of such a thing and immediately to put it into effect.

The total amount realized was \$207 and the expenses were only \$15.80, but as the addresses of some of the soldiers have not yet been obtained no doubt many more donations will be sent to Mr. Milo Munroe, who is treasurer and wishes to thank on behalf of the committee all who so liberally assisted in raising the funds.

As will be seen by the statement below several donations were made and that the boxes brought up to \$16 and the lowest \$7. Some cooks these Pioneer ladies.

G Daph, \$8, by Mrs Resold
N Saunders \$10.50, by Miss Scott

J Helevange, \$11 by Miss Scott
D Oster \$10.50, Miss Winch
J Kidd \$7, by Mrs. Durkee
A Van \$15.50, by Miss Adams
J Dist, \$10.50, by Miss Caroose
G Kingsmith \$11, by Mrs McGee
T Jordon \$9, by Mrs Kinley
R Plant \$13, by Mrs L Winch
G Todd \$8, by Miss MoIvor
A Long, \$10.50, by Miss McLeod
T. Sutherland, \$16, by Miss N Munroe

H Lawery \$12, by Mrs Winch
R Long \$12, by Mrs. Munroe
M Munroe \$12, by
G Stewart \$8, by

Earl Sanders \$8, by Mrs. Kimball
Baskets in full, \$193 50
Donation Hardwick Bros. 10 00
Donation G. Stewart. 2 00
Donation Mr. Samples. 1 50
Donation Wm. Smith. 1 00

Total, \$207 00
Expenses in full, 15 50

Total, net, \$191 50

Mrs. A. S. Woods wishes to express through the CALL her heartfelt thanks to the many friends in Gleichen, who have shown so many kindnesses to herself and four small children since her husband left here, and especially during the long trying time that he was reported missing and also since word was received that he was now considered among soldiers killed in action. She intends remaining in Gleichen for the present.

F. E. Crandall was a visitor to town last week looking after his interests. Since his last visit here he has visited many cities in eastern Canada and the States, but says that while the people there are enjoying prosperity there they cannot compare with the west.

The new branch of the Busy Store will open at Cluny next Saturday with Harry Hamar in charge, who will be assisted in the dry goods department by a competent lady, Mr. Hamar is to be congratulated on his well-earned promotion and him in charge we bespeak for the new branch a prosperous career.

Pt. A. Ross Wounded In England Hospital

Duston War Hospital, England.

Mr. G. Moss, Mossleich, Alta.

Dear Friend George:—

Just received your parcel of tobacco this morning for which I will have to thank you very much, as I got very tired of smoking the kind of trash which we get here.

Well, I am sure that you have heard that I have been wounded. Just got a pepper in the leg, but I am getting on fine now. I don't think I will be able to go back to the front again as they say that the wounded leg is about an inch and a half short, so I will stand a good chance at not going. Perhaps they will send me back and if so that will be fine, then again they might keep me in this country.

I did not stay very long in France this time, I got mired the second trip I made to the front line. Well, George, I am sure I don't know what more to say as news is very scarce here just now so I will have to come to a close. I remain

Your sincere friend,
A. ROSS.

Namaka News In Brief

Mrs. Habgood, Mrs. Marcy and family, with Miss Lily Habgood went to Calgary on Sunday afternoon to bid farewell to Private Albert and John Habgood who entrained with the contingent from the 191st on Monday morning.

On Wednesday, March 14th, at the Central Methodist Parsonage, Calgary, Miss Lena Huguenin and Benjamin McKinnon were married by the Rev S. W. Fallis. Owing to the recent death of the bride's father the wedding was a very quiet one.

Professor Ottewell gave a most interesting lecture illustrated by lantern views on "The Present Aspect of the War" on Thursday last in the I.O.O.F. hall. The lecture was most interesting and was listened to by a large audience with great attention. After the lecture a collection was taken for the Patriotic fund. This with promises of donations amounted to over \$80.

On Friday next a dance is to be held in the I.O.O.F. hall in aid of Y. M. C. A. hut fund at the front. The dance is under the auspices of the U.F.W.A.

On Wednesday next the 28th inst there will be a picture show, vaudeville and dance by a professional company. This is somewhat a new departure for Namaka.

FOR SALE—At Cluny, residence 11 stories high 18x20, good flowing well, cement stable and floor 14x21, apply J. Bosivert, Cluny

FOR SALE—8 lots, fenced, with shack 12x14, 1/4 mile east of Gleichen at a bargain. Apply Oscar Roy, Cluny. 2

FOR SALE—2 coming 2 years old registered Percheron stallions, bred from imported stuff. The kind that will mature into ton horses. Apply J. C. Hutchinson, Gleichen.

With this issue the CALL starts on its eleventh year, but are too busy to tell the pleasures and anxieties of the past ten years. Yet we are not too busy to receive the several hundred subscriptions now due and which, if paid promptly, will help us to continue to keep the ball off at bay for some time longer.

Program of Patriotic Play March 30

The prospects of the Patriotic Play and Dance on Friday night, March 24th, are that they will eclipse anything yet attempted. Among other surprises that the committee are providing a Calgary Scotchman has kindly promised to be present in full Highland costume and give a few Scotch steps between dances. A live Patriotic Goat has been donated and will be led around the hall and afterwards raffled among the ladies at 25 cents a ticket. Calgary patrons have already purchased twenty reserved seats and all should reserve their seats early at Mrs. Brosseau's.

Appended are the characters, introduction and synopsis of the three-act play, "Captain Robert Racket":

CHARACTERS

Capt. Robert Racket—Of the National Guard. Mr. James Cameron
A lawyer when he has nothing else to do and a liar all the time.

Obediah Dawson. Mr. T. H. Beach
His Uncle from Japan, "where they make tea".

Timothy Tolman. Mr. F. N. Lett
His friend, who married for money and is sorry for it.

Mr. Dalroy. Mr. B. Ramsbottom
His father-in-law, a jolly cove.

Hobson. Mr. Anthony Read
A waiter from the "Cafe Gloriana", who adds to the confusion.

Clarice. Mrs. James Cameron
The Captain's pretty wife, out for a lark and up to anything awful.

Mrs. Tolman. Mrs. Burke
A lady with a temper, who finds her Timothy a vexation of spirit.

Katy. Miss Bowser
A mischievous maid.

Tootsy. ? ? ?
The "Kid" Tim's olive branch.

Stage Manager and Director. Miss Goudrrham

INTRODUCTION

Captain Robert Racket's Uncle, Obediah Dawson, sees a photo of Clarice Dalroy, is fascinated with it and writes her father suggesting marriage. Having written the letter he becomes frightened and sends his nephew to New York to see if the girl is really as pretty as her picture. Captain Racket goes, meets Miss Dalroy, falls in love with her and marries her himself. He writes his Uncle that Clarice is a high roller, etc., and Uncle Obediah moves for Japan, vowing he never wants to see an American woman again. The play opens with Captain Racket and his wife staying with Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Tolman at their country home on the Hudson near New York. Uncle Obediah turns up unexpectedly and Captain Racket's troubles commence in trying to keep his wife and uncle from meeting and trying to keep his uncle from finding out he is married.

SYNOPSIS

ACT I. PLACE—Tim's country home on the Hudson, near New York. TIME—A breezy morning in September. The Captain's fancy takes a flight and the trouble begins.

ACT II. PLACE—The same. TIME—The next morning. How one yarn requires another. "The greatest liar unhung". The trouble increases, and the Captain prepares for war.

ACT III. PLACE—The same. TIME—Evening of the same day. More "misery". A general muddle. "Dance or you'll die". Cornered at last. The Captain owns up. All serene.

Coming Events

Charges are 25c per line under Coming Events heading unless otherwise advertised with the CALL.

March 22—Auction sale of John E. Graham at Langdon:

March 22—Strathmore Amateur Light Opera Co., "The Minister's Bride".

March 24—H. W. Atkins auction sale.

March 24—C. H. Fair auction sale.

March 28—Vote on electric light by-law.

April 2—A. G. Saunders auction sale.

March 30—The Patriotic play and dance.

April 4—The Barrier, in Opera House.

For results advertise in the CALL.

April 8—Presbyterian Ladies Aid

August 1 to 3—Western Canada Irrigation Association convention at Maple Creek, Sask.

The Red Cross St. Patrick's dance proved a most enjoyable and successful affair in every way, but as the committee has not had time yet to receive the result of the tickets from some outside points by their request the report is held over for our next issue.

A. G. Saunders will offer for sale by public auction all of his horses, cattle, farm implements, etc., on Monday, April 2th, at his farm close to the Pioneer School, 4 miles west and 1 mile south of Majorville Post Office, Section 23-19-21. See his ad. and posters.

Private W. Weeks Writes From England

Witby Camp, Surrey, England.

Dear Evans:—

I am writing these few lines hoping they will find the old town still prospering. We are having a slow time over here as we have spent most of the time in quarantine since coming here. I think most of the boys have had the mumps. Bruce Aunwey came out yesterday, he has been quite sick for some little time. I think all three of the Scott boys have had them. I suppose we got them on the boat for we were packed in like a lot of sardines. We had a very calm sea all the way over and we certainly were glad of it.

My wife got over safely and she also had a pleasant voyage.

Please send the Call as I would like to see how things are going in the old town.

Yours truly,
Pte. W. WEEKS.

F. W. Durno has instructions from Mr. C. H. Fair to sell without reserve by public auction 32 horses, 25 grade cattle, farm implements, etc., on Saturday, March 24, at his farm 17 miles southwest of Gleichen, Section 34-21-25. See his ad on Page 10.

The Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian Church will hold a sale of aprons, cape, home-made cooking, etc., Saturday, April 8.

T. H. Beach has instructions from C. A. Klipper to sell by public auction on Wednesday, March 28th, all his farm implements, household effects, Maxwell car, 25 work horses and 100 cattle, 1 and 2 year-olds and milk cows. See posters and ad. next issue.

Money to Loan
The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, Calgary, Alta.

\$10,000.00 AUCTION SALE

100 Head of Cattle 100
22 Good Work Horses
Harness, Farm Implements, Household Effects, Etc.

Mr. C. A. KLIPPER

Has instructed the undersigned to offer for Sale by Public Auction, without reserved, his entire farming outfit of Horses, Cattle, Farm Implements, Furniture, Etc., at his farm 2 Miles North and 2 Miles West of

Gleichen, Wednesday, March 28th, 1917

To even attempt to enumerate the number of cattle, horses, implements and other articles of a sale of this magnitude is out of the question to say nothing of endeavoring to describe them. If there is anything you require you should be there for everything must be sold.

Terms—CASH. Sale Starts at 10 a.m.

Lunch between 11 and 12 o'clock

C. A. KLIPPER, Owner. T. H. BEACH, Auctioneer

NOW A STRONG MAN

My father had been troubled with Rheumatism for a number of years. He was advised by a friend to try

GinPills

FOR THE KIDNEYS

He purchased a box, and after taking them for a week found that they gave him some relief. He then purchased three more boxes, which were the means of entirely relieving him. He is now a strong man in good health and able to attend to his daily work. For this great change all is due to Gin Pills. Yours truly, Alex. Moore.

All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sample free if you write to NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

SIR PENYWERN'S WIFE

FLORENCE WARDEN

Word, Luck & Co., Limited, TORONTO

Dr. Gold stopped short in the middle of the drive. They were far from anybody else by this time, in the shelter of the overhanging trees, where scarcely a sound of distant voices came to their ears.

Here in the shadow, it seemed easier to speak of these mysteries, for the two men could not even see each other's face very well.

"Then if she didn't do these things why the devil doesn't she say so, and put an end to the talk?" demanded the little doctor desperately.

Sir Penywern hesitated. Then he decided that frankness was still his best policy.

"In confidence I'll tell you why," he said. "It's because the truth, which would exonerate her, would inculpate somebody whom it is impossible for her to give up to justice."

The doctor nodded. "I had thought of some such quandary myself," said he. "But isn't it getting too near a thing to indulge in any scruples?"

"I'm afraid it is. But I shall have a hard task to persuade her to see with my eyes, and with those of everybody else. Still, she has an idea that it will blow over, and that

in the meantime, the guilty person may escape."

"I shouldn't let her count upon that, if I were you," said the little doctor with vivacity.

"I won't if I can help it. In the meantime, I hope to Heaven the fellow will escape!" said Sir Penywern, "or there would be the devil to pay."

"Then you would be free to speak?"

"Well, to whisper, at least," said Sir Penywern.

"Then, for God's sake, see to it that he gets away, and then open your mouth as wide as you can. For my dear Sir Penywern, if you don't, things have come to a pass at which it's impossible for your dearest friends to do much for you. The scandal has spread like a canker, and heroic measures are become necessary. I can tell you."

Sir Penywern nodded. "You're right," he said. "I'll take the first steps at once."

Once more they turned together and walked with rapid footsteps down the drive towards the lodges. There the roads diverged, the doctor going southwards to his home, and Sir Penywern turning sharply to the right, on his way to Marsh Dutton.

Naturally he found the roads and fields he passed in a very different condition from the normal. The exciting occurrence at Redgrange had brought out half the rural population and all along the road the baronet passed groups of people, whose voices were always lowered at his approach, and in whose stealthy glances he recognized the feelings and thoughts with which they were occupied.

He had arrived within sight of the little rural town of Marsh Dutton, which lay in a straggling patch at the foot of the hill which he had just climbed, when he became aware of the vicinity of one of the members of the gang of blackmailers.

The coarse, husky laugh of Paddon, the grocer, struck upon his ear, and standing at the side of the road, with his feet wide apart and his hands behind his back, he saw the man between a couple of his cronies. Paddon was rather tipsy, and extremely jubilant.

"Good evening, Sir Penywern. Tradescant, hope you're feeling pretty well after the general clearing up you've had up at the Hall tonight," said Paddon, who was not sober enough to be discreet.

Sir Penywern was in two minds as to whether he should throw him into the hedge, but Paddon had just sense enough to suspect this, and he suddenly retreated behind the persons of two of his friends, and bawled out his further remarks from behind that effective rampart.

"Funny thing her ladyship didn't turn up to see the body taken out! But she's not been wasting her time, you bet! You may jog along at your best pace, Sir Penywern Tradescant, but you won't catch up with her!"

She was hiding about a mile or so ago. I saw her myself. Very interesting all these discoveries must be for her ladyship. Ha, ha! Ta-ta, Sir Penywern, bye-bye! Good-night!"

There were some words in this long, twaddling insulter which struck terror into Sir Penywern's heart.

So Daphne had not had the courage and the firmness to keep her word, but had, in this rascal's report, been to be trusted, gone into Marsh Dutton herself in the hope of finding her father and warning him to escape now that discovery was close at his heels.

Of course, the word of Paddon, unsupported, would not have weighed a feather with him. But the men with him glanced down the hill as if they too had seen Daphne, and alas! to judge by what he knew, Sir Penywern could not but feel it was only too probable that her fears had made her break her word to him.

Left alone, he could but suppose that she had suddenly been carried away by her impulses, that she had stolen out to the town to try to find her father, and to warn him of the danger in which he stood since the discovery of the body of Rathbone.

Where would she go? She did not, as far as he could find out, know where her father lived; the only address given her appeared to have been "The Tradescant Arms." Certainly Daphne would never dare to go there to inquire for "Mr. Finch!"

He himself was going to Webbing's and he thought it possible that he might find Daphne there before him, although, to the best of his recollection, she had not admitted that she knew where he was staying.

When Sir Penywern came in sight of the little stationer's shop, he found that the old-fashioned brother and sister, John and Mary Pent, who kept it, were like the rest of their little world, out and about. They were standing at their door, gossiping with a group of neighbors.

As the baronet came up, one person touched another, and there came a sudden hush upon the little gathering, which began at once to melt away, betraying thus what the subject of their excited conversation had been.

John Pent looked guilty when Sir Penywern addressed him, and his sister made a dive for the shop door, where, however, she waited when Sir Penywern's first words struck upon her ear.

"Good evening, Pent. Is your lodger, Webbing, at home, do you happen to know?"

"I'm sure I can't say for certain, sir," replied little dry John Pent, as he subsided at once into the shy, deprecatory manner with which he always treated his customers.

Miss Pent, however, with her prim bend of the head, and peeped at Sir Penywern with shrewd little black eyes.

Perhaps she was artful enough to have guessed that Sir Penywern had not come to Marsh Dutton for nothing at that late hour, while the town

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The British Tanks

Inspires of Confidence Are the New Fighting Machines

I spent the last grey afternoon of 1916 in the company of those strange of all the strange children of the year—the tanks, or, as their human brethren call them, the Willies, writes Filson Young in the London Daily Mail.

Among all the Machine People who swarm over France and wander in companies on her roads and fields, a race by themselves—motor-lorries, caterpillars, tractors, travelling work shops, motor-kitchens, and tanks—the tanks are easily lords, being larger, heavier, cleverer, naughtier, more formidable and more intelligent than anything else. Like everyone else who has met them I fell in love with their lumbering and yet ingratiating ways. They wandered about their playing ground like elephants; and infants in time though they be, seemed to belong to that ageless company of immense things that are informed with the wisdom of the ages.

A group of little French children stood gazing at them absorbed as in the perusal of a story book that had come true. And a peasant, heavy footed with the mire of the field, watching one rolling past said to me:

"Je crois qu'il y a quelque chose de bon pour nous là; j'ai confiance en ça!" (I fancy there's something good for us there, I've confidence in those).

"Ja confiance en ça"—that is above all the feeling with which the Willie inspires the beholder. One can almost understand the almost superstitious reverence with which the Tommy regards him. He believes that the Willies can do anything and a little more. This, he said, is not quite fair to the Willies. There are many things that they cannot do. They cannot sit up and beg. They are no use as transport vehicles. They will not fetch and carry. You cannot go joy riding in them or take them out for an early morning spin to whip up your blood. They are very poor craft in which to navigate deep waters and they cannot fly.

The requirements in space, material, and time are considerable; but two things they can do—they can proceed and they can fight. When a Willie is ordered to "proceed" anywhere, he proceeds with an inevitability and comprehensiveness that are entirely satisfactory. You simply have to lay him, by compass, like a gun on his objective, and he proceeds there, slowly, uncomfortably, expensively and usually—but surely.

And this afternoon, when I was watching him crossing shell-craters going over trenches and through mud that would hopelessly have bogged any other sort of vehicle, I began to see why he is so beloved by his young trainers and keepers. He is so very invulnerable and so efficient. He is gentle withal and his movements have an easy grace that to me, at any rate, come as a surprise.

I had read so much of his ungainliness and general monstrosity that I expected to be almost alarmed by his near proximity. On the contrary, I found myself charmed. The Willie is certainly big—there is no getting away from that; but he has his own beauties of shape and proportion and there is a certain loveliness in the streaming lines of his truck—that endless caterpillar road on which his slug-like body slides.

You may say a slug is not beautiful; but if you had a very big slug, a very intelligent slug, who would do all sorts of things you told him, and be a watchdog for your homestead, and go out and kill your enemies, and then come back and go to sleep in a field—don't you think you would begin to delight in his smoothness and blackness and slowness—in a word, in his sluggishness? And would not you end by thinking him beautiful?

Well, the men who man the Willies have developed the tank eye; they know the points of a tank as you know, or think you know, the points of a horse; and they love the Willies and know them to be beautiful ever while they are removing the mud from a bearing with a shovel or cursing their particular charge for having done one of the very few things that tanks are forbidden to do.

Spoke Sixty Languages

Wonderful Gift of an Italian Whose Ability Is Described as Prodigious

The greatest of all linguistic geniuses was undoubtedly Giuseppe Mezzofanti, who was born in 1774 and who died in 1849. Mezzofanti's acquaintance can be but feebly described as "prodigious." The question, as the Cincinnati Enquirer proposes it, is not how many languages did he know, but how many did he not know? Not only could the wonderful Italian read 50 or 60 different languages, besides many dialects, but he could also speak and write them with astonishing fluency.

In the journal of Byron, the poet, there is a lively account of the test to which he subjected the great linguist, whom he met in Rome. "Mezzofanti," said Byron, "is a monster of languages. He, indeed, a marvel. I tried him in a single oath (or adjuration) to the gods against post boys, savages, Tartars, boatmen, sailors, pilots, gondoliers, muleteers, camel drivers, vetturini, postmasters, post horses, posthouses, post-everything and, egad, he astounded me even to my English!"

Call on Kaiser to Step Down

Strong Feeling in Germany of Deposing the Kaiser to Secure Peace

Canliffe Owen, who is a close student of European affairs, and who appears to have unusually accurate sources of information, is inclined to take the view that throughout the German Empire there is a very strong sentiment in favor of making peace, and as a necessary preliminary jettisoning the Kaiser. He does not believe the people of Prussia will rise against their king. This they might do eventually, but there are no signs that they have yet reached this point. But the Kaiser's fellow-kings of Germany might conceivably in their own interests and the interests of their people declare themselves in favor of removing the Kaiser as Emperor of Germany, abolishing the Hohenzollern succession, and on this basis appealing to the Entente Allies to enter into peace negotiations with them. Mr. Owen attaches great importance to the fact that a remarkable pamphlet entitled "The Only Way Out," which urges that the Kaiser be deposed, has been permitted to freely circulate throughout Bavaria.

The writer of the pamphlet says that as long as the Hohenzollerns remain in their present position the Allies will never consent to talk peace with Germany. The Allies hold the Kaiser personally responsible for the war, and it is because of him and the Prussian junkers who influence him that the German nation and the German people are generally hated. There is no such feeling toward the King of Bavaria, he says, and therefore he suggests that the German emperor should be recognized under the presidency of the King of Bavaria. There is, indeed, constitutional authority for this proposal, since it is provided that if the Hohenzollern dynasty should be without male issue, the title of Emperor of Germany should pass to the King of Bavaria. The same thing would happen if the dynasty should lose the throne of Prussia. These suggestions must be gratifying to the King of Bavaria, for it is notorious that his relations with the Hohenzollerns are not brotherly. At the funeral of the late Emperor of Austria, we are informed, the King and Queen of Bavaria refused to acknowledge the presence of the German Crown Prince in any way and thus put a public slight upon him.

Mr. Owen says that even should the Kaiser die as Emperor of Germany it is incredible that the other kings of Germany will consent to the elevation of the present Crown Prince. As a military leader his fame has been dissipated, and his private life both at home and abroad is notorious in Germany, and is certainly well known to the numerous princes and kings who are the heads of the various German states. The Kaiser at the beginning of the war commanded the respect and admiration of not only his fellow-kings in Germany, but of the German people as well. He had behind him the prestige of 25 years of peace, and under him Germany enjoyed a prosperity unknown before.

The Crown Prince has no such inheritance. He is recognized as a military blunderer, a man of vile private life, and one who has incurred the hatred and the scorn of the most powerful nations of the world.

The Bavarian pamphlet speaks almost as plainly about the Kaiser and the Crown Prince as the foregoing would indicate. It continues to urge the Kaiser, who has so far failed to realize his Napoleonic ambitions, to imitate Napoleon not in one respect. In 1814 and 1815 Napoleon showed his willingness to suppress himself first at Elba and then at St. Helena, so that France might be spared any further suffering on his account. He knew that he himself was the principal obstacle to peace and that the allies would be willing to grant France much more generous terms in his absence. Cannot the Kaiser show a similar spirit? Even if it meant the end of his dynasty, the Kaiser would win for him a place in history that otherwise he cannot secure. It would be some slight payment on account of the tremendous debt his mad ambitions have placed upon Germany.

Among the many differences between Napoleon and William, however, is the fact that Napoleon did not contend that he was emperor of France by Divine right. William does hold this strongly to this view. In 1910 at Koenigsburg he gave emphatic utterance to his belief that his sovereignty had been conferred upon him by God alone, and was in no sense derived from Parliament, meetings of the people or popular decisions. He declared that he considered himself the chosen instrument of Heaven, and that he would continue to discharge his duties without regard to the opinion of the day. Prussian kings at coronation are not presented with the crown. No great officer of state or church crowns a Prussian king. He crowns himself. Curiously enough, the Kaiser never crowned himself as the King of Prussia, and it is said that the reason he omitted this ceremony was because it would call attention to the fact that he was King of Prussia alone, and could not be crowned Emperor of Germany. The title, indeed, is an honorary one, though the Kaiser would give much if it were a reality.

Helmet Resists Rifle Bullets

Effectiveness of the New Head Protection Is Demonstrated

In a recent issue of the Scientific American, Edward C. Crossman tells how, one day during the first year of the war, two mysterious strangers appeared at the testing station of a big American manufacturer of explosives with a steel helmet which they wished to have proved with a service rifle. A marksmen obligingly produced a regulation United States army Springfield and at a distance of 50 yards drilled a nice little round hole through the helmet. The helmet men thanked the rifleman and left. Five or six times after this they returned and submitted their helmet to a similar test, and each time the steel was neatly perforated.

Finally a helmet was produced by the visitors—they came, it developed, from a famous Philadelphia steel company—of the same lightweight steel submitted for the initial test, which refused to let it through even after repeated blows. The army rifle had a striking energy of 2,430 foot-pounds and muzzle velocity of 2,700 feet per second. The helmetman then changed his ammunition to that of the Palma type, which is of 180 instead of 150 grains, and has a striking energy of 2,900 foot-pounds. The results were the same even after repeated shots. The range was shortened to 40 yards, at which distance the eighth shot shattered the helmet after terrific pounding.

In all the tests the helmet had been placed over a head-sized rock. Previously the writer, using the same ammunition, had perforated 1.4-inch plates of boiler steel at 500 yards. It is this helmet, apparently, which is now in use by the allied armies. Officials of the Frankfort arsenal laughed at the reports of the powder man and when the latter tried repeatedly to get one of the helmets from Philadelphia to prove the truth of his statements his requests were met with a polite refusal. The helmet weighs about six pounds, it is said, and is made of some alloy like tungsten, here fire on the western front approximately 200 yards and, in the tests, the blows against the helmet were all delivered at right angles, the effectiveness of the new head protection may be imagined.

Very hard and thin steel plates.

The interest of Mr. Crossman's story lies in the fact that it has been popularly supposed that the famous trench helmets were for protection only against shrapnel, which, of course, has not the force or penetrating effect of a high speed rifle bullet. Inasmuch as the average range of rifle fire on the western front is approximately 200 yards and, in the tests, the blows against the helmet were all delivered at right angles, the effectiveness of the new head protection may be imagined.

Utterly Useless Information

The eyes of a potato do not require glasses.

A derrick is of no service in lifting a mortgage.

The incandescent is not a good garden bulb for fall setting.

Shooting stars do not require a constant supply of ammunition.

We do not believe that a second-hand toothbrush store would really pay.

Trousers may be prevented from bagging at the knees by not sitting down.

We are told that centipedes do not have to wipe their feet before entering their homes.

In eating a bowl of soup always begin at the top and eat downward, never the reverse.

Bring Out the Point

Lawyer—On the night in question, Mr. Witness, did you not have several drinks of whiskey?
Witness—That's my business.
Lawyer—I know it's your business, but were you attending to it?—Boston Transcript.

Sun Life of Canada Sets New Records

RESULTS secured during the year 1916 re-affirm the position of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada as the leading life assurance organization in the Dominion. Once more it leads the field among Canadian Companies in each of the following respects:

Largest New Business. Largest Business in Force. Largest Assets.
Largest Surplus Earnings. Largest Net Surplus. Largest Income.
Largest Distribution of Life Assurance Benefits.

THE YEAR'S RESULTS

The following large and uniform increases registered during the year 1916 clearly demonstrate the strength of the Company's position and the confidence and prestige it enjoys in the public mind:

	1916	1915	INCREASE
Assets as at December 31st	\$82,946,996	\$74,328,423	\$8,622,573 (11.6%)
Cash Income	18,499,131	16,072,872	2,526,459 (15.8%)
Surplus paid or allotted to Policyholders	1,110,900	985,487	125,413 (12.7%)
Net Surplus as at December 31st	8,509,865	7,545,591	964,274 (12.8%)
Total Payments to Policyholders	7,578,018	7,129,479	448,537 (6.3%)
Assurances Issued and Paid for in Cash	42,772,296	34,873,851	7,898,445 (22.6%)
Assurances in Force	281,434,700	257,404,180	24,030,540 (9.3%)

Coincident with the above increases, the Company succeeded during the year in effecting a substantial and important reduction in the ratio of expense, a feature which favourably affects earnings on policyholders' account.

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872	\$ 48,210.73	96,461.05	1,064,350.00
1889	373,500.81	1,573,027.10	9,413,358.07
1896	1,880,258.00	6,388,144.06	38,196,890.92
1906	6,212,615.02	24,292,662.05	102,660,398.10
1916	18,499,131.62	82,946,996.06	281,434,699.94

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL
T. B. MACAULAY, President.

1917

THE NATION'S FUTURE Depends Upon Healthy Babies

Properly reared children grow up to be strong, healthy citizens

Many diseases to which children are susceptible, first indicate their presence in the bowels. The careful mother should watch her child's bowel movements and use

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

It is a corrective for diarrhoea, colic and other ailments to which children are subject especially during the teething period.

It is absolutely non-narcotic and contains neither opium, morphine nor any of their derivatives.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Makes Cheerful, Chubby Children

Soothes the fretting child during the trying period of its development and thus gives rest and relief to both child and mother.

Buy a bottle today and keep it handy

Sold by all druggists in Canada and throughout the world.

MURAD CIGARETTES

Everywhere Why?

The blending is exceptional

CANADIANS WANTED FOR THE ROYAL NAVY

Canadians wanted for the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve for immediate overseas service. Only men of good character and good physique accepted.

Pay \$1.10 Minimum per day—Free Kit. \$20.00 per Month Separation Allowance.

Experienced men from 38 to 45, and boys from 15 to 18 accepted for service in the CANADIAN NAVAL PATROLS for defence of the Coast.

Apply to the Nearest Naval Recruiting Station, or to the Dept. of the Naval Service OTTAWA

State Secrets Are Kept

tant Documents Guarded by Various Ingenious Devices

war time there are numerous state secrets which must be guarded by various ingenious devices. For instance, in British government offices the writings of important documents are dried by rollers. These rollers are covered with blotting paper, which are run with wet ink. The writing is pressed on the cylinder in a conical shape, and the rollers are then run over the document, so that the ink is pressed into the paper. This method is used for all important documents, and the rollers are run over the document several times to ensure that the ink is pressed in thoroughly.

Another method of guarding state secrets is by using a code book. This is a book which contains a list of words and phrases, each of which is assigned a number. When a message is received, the numbers are looked up in the code book, and the corresponding words are written down. This method is used for all important messages, and the code book is kept in a secure place.

There are many other methods of guarding state secrets, and it is impossible to list them all. But it is clear that the government takes great care to protect its secrets, and that it uses every possible device to do so.

Old Fashioned Ideas

are being supplanted daily by newer and better things. This is particularly true where health and efficiency are concerned.

hundreds of thousands of homes where tea or coffee was formerly the table drink, you will now find

POSTUM

It promotes health and efficiency, and the old time nerve-frazzled tea or coffee drinker soon gives place to the alert, clear-thinker who drinks delicious Postum and knows

"There's a Reason"

No change in price, quality, or size of package

W. N. U. 1147

Egypt Exporting Eggs

Millions of Eggs From the Nile Country

News that Egypt has exported quite recently some seven million eggs caused one to realize quite suddenly that the Nile is becoming the world's greatest henry. One has generally associated the Nile with wheat and sand, but the land of the Pharaohs is really well adapted and fitted for the poultry business.

The grain is near at hand, but above all the climate is constantly mild and generally uniform. The days are long and there is no need of keeping the hens under cover during the winter months. Long days and out of doors the poultry journals tell us are the two great essentials for egg production. Egypt quites for egg production. Egypt having them both, the egg export does not seem so staggering. Also eggs have never approached a value nearer their weight in gold than at present. Egyptian eggs are selling in the London market at 35c a dozen.

The Real Problem Unsolved

How the Farmer Is to Get a Living Profit From the Results of His Toil

Those who sit in high places, far removed from the sweat and toil of the fields, have suddenly had a foreboding of what may happen should the hand of husbandman be stayed. The farmers' mail is flooded with bulletins and circulars of advice; demonstration trains, comprehensive, fitted up, traverse the country, affording free views and free lectures at every stop. All these aids, however, have to do entirely with the problem of production, and the burden of the advice is how to grow more to the acre in order that those who live in the cities may not starve. But the farmer is concerned with an entirely different problem. How to get a living profit from the results of his arduous toil, is the question of most interest to him; and neither federal or state authorities nor railway demonstrators have undertaken to solve it for him. To be sure, greater yields cheapen the cost of production; but it so happens that whenever the producer grows a big crop the price goes down, and the only person benefitted is the consumer. Therefore, while the farmer welcomes all outside suggestions and tends to increase his crops and lighten his labors, he is more vitally concerned with getting his share of the dollar.—The Farm Journal.

King Edward and the Kaiser

A Well-Known Fact that King Edward Was Never Deceived by Germany

An astounding story of King Edward knocking the Kaiser down is related in a book just published in England by Edward Legge, entitled "King Edward, the Kaiser and the War." Here is Mr. Legge's account of the incident as described to him: "During one of his visits to Windsor Castle the Kaiser and King Edward had an altercation resulting from something said by the former. So exasperated was the King by his nephew's grossly insulting words, that he lost all control over himself, he sprang to his feet and knocked the Kaiser down." Whether this story is true or not it is a well-known fact that King Edward was never deceived by his nephew's frequent professions of friendship for Great Britain, and was not afraid either of the German Empire or of his ruler. He saw through the sham peace protestations of Germany and fathered the Entente Cordiale, which has since become a league of nations for the protection of civilization.—Montreal Herald.

French Efficiency

French Have Beat the Germans at Their Own Game

We have long been taught to believe that efficiency is but a synonym for Germany, but, viewing the economic wonders accomplished by France since the beginning of the war, it seems scarcely too much to say that Frenchmen have beat the Germans at their own game. It is not alone, nor even chiefly, in the perfection of her military machine that Frenchmen have manifested a marvellous and unexpected talent for organization and the elimination of waste, but rather in the development and conservation of natural resources. Robbed of half of her iron and steel manufacturing plants, and nine-tenths of her iron ore by the Teuton invasion, France seemed doomed to speedy destruction owing to the lack of these essentials of modern warfare. The amazing fact is that France has taken what was left to her of her coal and iron industry, and has so conserved and developed it as to not only supply her own requirements, but also to be able to give to her allies nearly a quarter of her total output in arms and ammunition! Of course, France has purchased great supplies of arms and munitions from the United States and other neutral countries, but great quantities of these, as well as of her own manufactures, have been turned over to Russia, Belgium, Roumania and Serbia. The host of the "Chicago packing houses but the equal" must have been surpassed by France, where, to accomplish such remarkable results, French ingenuity must also have found a way to use "the squeal." This efficiency, if carried over into peace time, must vastly increase the industrial output of France.

STAMMERING

or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE KITCHENER, CANADA

When buying your Piano Insist on having an Otto Higel Piano Action

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed Mailed free to any address by the Author H. CLAY CLOVER CO., Inc. 118 West 31st Street, New York

Redpath SUGAR

"Redpath" stands for sugar quality that is the result of modern equipment and methods, backed by 60 years experience and a determination to produce nothing unworthy of the name "REDPATH".

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—20, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

The End of the World

French Scientist Suggests That World's End Will be in a Blaze As An Incandescent Mass

A new kind of end of the world has been imagined by Louis Rabourdin, a French scientist.

Sometimes it has been suggested that the world will gradually become cold, so that life will be frozen out. M. Rabourdin thinks it possible that the earth might end in an incandescent blaze.

The earth's crust, he says, is very thin at the bottom of the sea, and, if it should give way in consequence of volcanic action the earth might be consumed in flames.

"Suppose," he states, "that, following an extraordinary twisting movement, due to retreat of the central mass, a large mass of the sea bottom should give way, and falling suddenly, should let in the mass of the oceans' waters upon the incandescent interior matter. The water would be decomposed by the heat, the hydrogen would burn, and it would burn more as it had access to more oxygen."

The conflagration would then gain gradually in force, accompanied by electric phenomena, and the greater part of the earth's crust would probably be displaced. The earth, passing through a critical epoch and returning for the time being to its formative period, would again be nothing but a globe of fire.

"For the far-off worlds that swing in sidereal space this would be the phenomenon of a new star that blazes out all at once, increases in brilliancy as it would eclipse the luminous splendor of all its neighbors, and then becomes feeble and feeble, to disappear finally, forever in the profound darkness of the limitless distance."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dismemper.

For Kitchen Gardeners

It is really remarkable how much you can raise on small kitchen gardens if you confine yourself to essentials and don't try to make an experiment station out of twenty feet square. It is equally wonderful how far the scraps from your dinner table will go towards feeding a few chickens, enough to supply you with eggs to pickle for use during the months when they are most expensive, when they are most providing a supply for immediate consumption.—Brandon Sun.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

"Only for the Teeth Have We Learned to Take Precaution in Advance of Pain."

Experience has taught us that to wait for the toothache warning is to allow irreparable loss to be done.

But why do we not apply this lesson in caring for the general health, and by keeping the blood rich and the nervous energy at high-water mark, reduce sickness to a minimum and prolong life?

There are many symptoms to warn you of the weak, watery condition of the blood and exhausted nerves, and by the timely use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food it is not difficult to restore richness to the blood and feed the starved nerves back to health and vigor.

But just as the tooth cannot be saved after decay has gone too far, so the nerve cells can never be replaced once they are dead.

On this account it is a thousand times better to be warned by sleeplessness, headaches, indigestion, tired feelings and muscular weakness rather than to neglect treatment and allow nervous prostration, locomotor ataxia or paralysis to develop.

That Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the greatest of nerve restoratives is being proven every day, and you will find the evidence in the daily and weekly papers.

50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmansons, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

533

More About the H. C. of L.

With all commodities soaring in price, it behooves the buyer to look for full value in every article.

When buying matches specify—

EDDY'S

Their quality is beyond question; but besides this, every box is a generously filled box.

Look out for short-count matches. There are many on the market.

Avoid imposition by always, everywhere, asking for EDDY'S.

A Trifling Mistake

We came out of the trenches one bitterly cold night, and were billeted in a barn, where we were packed like sardines in a tin.

Though numb with cold we were soon asleep. I was awakened in the night by one of our chaps trying to put his boots on.

After he had been trying for a minute or two, I heard the fellow next him say: "The boots are you doing?"

"The boots?" I asked. "What boots?"

"The boots," he said. "The boots, you idiot!"

(Continued from last week)

We Handle Your Grain on Consignment

or give you track quotations and secure for you the highest possible market prices.

CO-OPERATION

is the key-note of this company which is organized, owned and controlled entirely by farmers. The remarkable growth of this company is proof positive of the service it is rendering farmers throughout the West and of the splendid results it is obtaining.

Information given by letter, wire or telephone regarding market prices and conditions or see our Agent at our nearest elevator.

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

320-340 Lougheed Building - - Calgary
When in Calgary visit our Office.

Phone 37
For Steam Coal, Galt Coal
Bankhead Hard Coal,
and Biquettes.

Phone 37
For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.
We make transfers with two ends
BROWNS TRANSFER

POSTS POSTS

Split and round cedar

Now is the time to be hauling out your next summer requirements before you start your spring work.

Our stock of building material for spring work is complete. Let us quote you on your new buildings.

Give us a Trial

**C. L. FARROW, Local Mgr.
Revelstoke Sawmill
Co., Limited.**

A JENSEN, of STANDARD
is offering his excellent business of

Livery and Transfer For Sale

as he is taking up the Ford Auto business entirely.

An excellent business is now being done and possession can be had immediately. Apply to

A. JENSEN, - - - STANDARD

Notice Town of Gleichen

BY-LAW No. 72

A By-Law of the Town of Gleichen to purchase and operate an electric light plant.

Whereas it is deemed expedient by the Council of the Town of Gleichen to acquire and operate the electric light plant owned by F. C. Vigar in the aforesaid town and now offered to him to the town of Gleichen for \$9000.00 (Six thousand dollars).

And whereas it is deemed advisable that the indebtedness thus created be spread over a period of 20 years and that debentures issued hereunder bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.

And whereas the aforesaid F. C. Vigar has expressed his willingness to accept such debenture arrangements in payment of his plant.

And whereas the whole rateable property of the Town of Gleichen according to the last revised assessment is the sum of \$240,500.00.

And whereas the present bonded indebtedness of the Town of Gleichen is \$49,000.00, no part of which debt is in arrears.

And whereas it is deemed advisable that this by-law take effect on the thirty-first day of March, A.D. 1917.

Therefore, the Council of the Town of Gleichen enacts as follows:

1. That the debentures in the sum of six thousand dollars be issued for the purpose of purchasing the electric light plant owned by F. C. Vigar and consisting of boiler, engine, two generators, belting, switchboard and instruments, pole line and wiring and all appliances and equipment presently used in its maintenance as a running plant, each of which debentures shall be dated the day in which this by-law takes effect and shall be payable in twenty equal consecutive annual instalments of principal and interest at the Canadian Bank of Commerce in the town of Gleichen, Alberta.

2. Each of the said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of the annual instalment and interest, the said debentures to be signed by the Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Gleichen and sealed with the seal of the corporation of the town of Gleichen and the attached coupons shall likewise be signed by the Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Gleichen.

3. During the currency of the said debentures there shall be raised annually by special rate on all the rateable property in the Town of Gleichen the sum of \$523.08 for the purpose of paying the amount of the annual instalments of principal and interest in each of the said years in respect of the said debt.

4. This by-law shall take effect and come into force on the thirty-first day of March, A.D. 1917.

5. That the votes of the duly qualified electors of the Town of Gleichen shall be taken on the 28th day of March, A.D. 1917, in the Town Hall, Gleichen, commencing at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon and continuing to the afternoon of the same day, and the returning officer for taking the said votes shall be Peter MacLean.

6. The said returning officer shall sum up the number of votes for and against this by-law on the 28th day of March, A.D. 1917 at the hour of seven o'clock in the afternoon in the town hall in the Town of Gleichen aforesaid.

7. This by-law shall be finally considered by the council of the Town of Gleichen and if the same shall have been assented to by the electors, shall then be passed on the thirtieth day of March, A.D. 1917 in the Town Hall aforesaid at the hour of eight o'clock in the evening.

Read for the first time 2nd February 1917.
Read for the second time 2nd March 1917.
Read and finally passed in open council this thirtieth day of March A. D. 1917.

G. H. FARQUHARSON,
Mayor,
P. MACLEAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Seal.

NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Gleichen.

Take notice that a Judge of the District Court of the District of Calgary has appointed the 11th day of April, 1917, for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Gleichen.

Dated the 5th day of Feb., 1917.
PETER MACLEAN,
Secretary-Treasurer,
2 Town of Gleichen.

Raw Land For Sale

"We own and offer for sale a fraction containing 102 acres of the N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 26. Tp. 22 Rge. 23 at \$17.00 per acre and the full S.E. 1/4-27-22-23 at \$14.00 per acre. Part cash, balance at 6%. Write or call for full particulars.

Calgary Colonization Co. Ltd.
19 Royal Bank Chambers,
1 Calgary, Alta.

now," the mate roared. And he sprang into the fore-rigging, followed by the men.

The stripped ship yawed wildly to port, and a sea, catching her under the counter, flung her broadside to it—hove her nearly on her beamends in the trough. Next moment a whooping gray-head pounced upon her and she was swept clean—deck-houses wrecked, bulwarks torn, boats gone—and the captain missing from the wheel. The mate slid to the deck, bawling:

"Lay aft, boys, and get the trysail on her. Look alive, or she'll be falling off."

In a few minutes she had the trysail on her and lay with her head under her wing, breasting the seas buoyantly. The mate turned to the man who had taken the wheel.

"Well, I guess the captain went down quick. I never saw a sign of him after that sea piled over her."

"Yes, sir. S'pose he was stunned or killed. Brute of a sea. Thought the decks would be stove."

Old Scotty looked at the ship wallowing in the swell. He had a command again, given him by the sea, the good old sea that he loved so long, that had not forgotten him in his old age. Slowly his hard old face broke into a smile of grim satisfaction, and his sturdy old frame seemed to swell with pride. He was master of a ship again—not much of a ship—not much of a ship for "Old Stormy" of the Petrel, the master of the smartest clipper that flew the stars and bars in the epic days of the sailing ship—but still a ship. He would no longer have to bear the insolence and scorn of an ignorant and ill-natured square-head—not for a while, anyway. "Serve the fool right, too," he muttered grimly. He was a vindictive old man.

After a while he went down into the after cabin, and, standing in water to his knees, began to work over a chart spread on the table. Presently he straightened up with a savage imprecation: "Curse the old! We'll be ashore if it don't clear off soon." He looked around—and saw a haggard and bloody face peering at him dazedly from under the raised curtain of the captain's berth. Old Scotty had seen too many of the wonders of the deep, of the mysteries of life, not to be superstitious; but it was characteristic of him that he gave no sign of being startled—didn't even start back. In the dim and unsteady light he gazed unflinchingly at this amazing apparition—and became aware that it was the captain himself, and in the flesh, too. When the sea broke over her, the old man had, by some force of the swirling waters, been hurled head foremost down the companion and left with just enough sense to crawl into his bunk.

"You here?" said Scotty at length.

"I thought you were overboard."

"Well, I'm not," snapped the captain. "How long have I been down here?"

"Not very long. Are you hurt?" "My head's spinning like a top—that's all," growled the captain savagely. "Send the steward here, and get out of my cabin. You can't take charge of my ship yet a while."

"I wish to God I'd taken charge of her four hours ago, and saved the sea the trouble of breaking your head," cried Scotty passionately. "She's nearer land than I thought. If you're so smart, you'd better come up, and take her in—"

"Breakers—breakers under our lee!" came the startling cry from the deck. "Jump up here, sir. We're going ashore."

Scotty sprang on deck, and the skipper, who had apparently been more frightened than hurt, followed at his heels.

"Get the foresail on her," roared Scotty.

But before they reached the break of the poop she struck with a shock that threw all hands to the knees. Next moment she was caught up by a giant roller and hurled stern foremost upon the reef, bringing up with another terrific jolt. All hands scrambled into the main rigging.

The captain was crying like a child. "Oh, Scotty, what can we do?" he cried despairingly.

"Don't you Scotty me, curse you," roared the mate furiously. "You've got us in a nice fix, haven't you, with your pigheaded foolishness? You may as well say your prayers if you know any—you'll never get out of her."

The captain stopped blubbering and watched the ponderous rollers crashing over the hull beneath him. A man began to curse him bitterly. "Shut up," roared Scotty angrily. "I can do all the cursing necessarily." And in his big voice, vibrating with the virulence of his rage, he proceeded to curse the captain, violently, vindictively. But the captain, watching the breaking seas, didn't seem to hear.

In a little the weather cleared suddenly. They saw on either hand ragged ranges of breakers stretched away for miles. As they gazed the gale dropped abruptly. A big boat pushed out of a little cove. One of its men gesticulated wildly as though inviting them to swim through the rollers.

Old Scotty looked at the drawn face of the captain, the dejected figures of the men, and smiled sardonically.

He had nothing to live for now—and memories of his redoubtable youth rose up suddenly and seemed to mock him. "Old Stormy"—he remembered how the rollicking clipper sailors used to sing his sail-cracking exploits in their wild chanteys—"Old Stormy" had been a man of mark; a man who had sailed famous ships, who had made records on all the deep-water routes. But the man he was had been dead these many years. "Old Scotty," drunken "Old Scotty," as a degenerate generation of seamen called him, was only an old derelict adrift upon the sea—of no more account in the modern scheme of things than a flock of foam upon a broken wave. If he—the man who as master of the Stormy Petrel wrested the blue ribbon of the seas from the famous English clipper Star of the East—went to an owner now with his hat in his hand, he could not get a ship; he would probably be laughed at—told that the man he

Keep up the Food Supply and Help Make Victory Sure

"I AM assured that my people will respond to every call necessary to the success of our cause—with the same indomitable ardour and devotion that have filled me with pride and gratitude since the war began."

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE

OUR soldiers must be fed; the people at home must be fed. And—in spite of Germany's murderous campaign to cut off the Allies' Food supply, by sinking every ship on the High Seas—an ample and unfailing flow of food to England and France must be maintained.

*This is National Service—
Not to the Farmer only—
But to YOU—to everybody—
This appeal is directed*

WE must unite as a Nation to SERVE—to SAVE and to PRODUCE. Men, women and children; the young, the middle aged and the old—all can help in the Nation's Army of Production.

EVERY pound of FOOD raised, helps reduce the cost of living and adds to the Food Supply for Overseas.

PLANT a garden—small or large. Utilize your own back yard. Cultivate the vacant lots. Make them all yield food.

WOMEN of towns can find no better or more important outlet for their energies than in cultivating a vegetable garden.

Be patriotic in act as well as in thought.

*Use every means available—
Overlook nothing.*

For information on any subject relating to the Farm and Garden, write:
INFORMATION BUREAU
Department of Agriculture
OTTAWA

Dominion Department of Agriculture
OTTAWA, CANADA.

HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister.



**The 1917 Ford Touring Car
\$495.00**

f. o. b Ford, Ont

If your plans for 1917 include an automobile for your home or for your business, the Ford Touring Car at \$495 is the best investment you can make.

It gives you everything you can ask of a motor car in the way of service; it is yours for less than five hundred dollars and it exacts but little from you for running expenses after you buy it.

By all means, see our models demonstrated and give us your order early—

W. R. McKIE, Manager,
GLEICHEN - - - ALTA.

Ford Motor Company
OF CANADA, Limited

1

Genuine Removal Sale Starts Next Saturday

HICKS' GREAT REMOVAL SALE



Bona fide Removal Sale Starts March 24th

OUR REASON FOR LEAVING GLEICHEN :

You all know what Sherman said: "War is hell!" And our lines have been effected more than any other class of merchandise. Wool has advanced out of sight and leather is hard to get, consequently we are going to close our Gleichen branch at the end of 13 days. BUT! Before going we are going to show our appreciation of your patronage for the last three years by placing at your inspection our complete line of Furnishings, at prices which will astonish you. Every article a Bargain. Nothing held back. Everything must go.

STORE CLOSED FRIDAY. SALE OPENS

SAT. MARCH 24

Boxcalf Riding Gater,
Reg. \$7.50
Sale \$5.35

Shoes to Fit every Foot.
Reg. 6.50 and 7.50
Sale \$4.95

High Top Boxcalf boots,
Reg. 7.50
Sale \$5.95

Heavy calf working boots
Regular 5.00
Sale \$3.45

Boys canvas shoes,
Saturday Only,
90c.

Men's Overshoes,
One buckle 1.45
Two buckle \$1.95

Sweaters, heavy roll collar,
Reg. 3.85,
Sale \$2.95

Heavy Grey Blankets,
Real value \$4
Saturday sale \$2.75

Gloves and Mitts,
Reg. 1.25,
Sale 95c.

Gauntlet gloves,
Just 12 pairs left,
Sale 95c.

Cotton gloves,
Reg. two for 25c,
Sale ten cents per pair

New Police Brace,
Sale 35c.

Work Sirts, heavy flannel,
All colors and sizes. Reg. 2.25
Sale \$1.75

Men's black Sox,
Reg. 85c. per pair, now
4 pairs \$1

Just a Few of Our BARGAINS

We have not room enough to print all of our bargains, but just step in and look them over and you will see that every article is marked at the right price.

Men's Overalls, \$1.25,
G. W. Garment Co.

All that is left at the end of 13 days will be moved to Redcliff, so don't miss the chance of your life in real bargains.

Neck Wear.
Just a new line for spring
All the latest Patterns

Reg. 75 Neckwear 45c
Reg. 50 and 75c,
35c.

Linen Handkerchiefs,
Hemstitched borders,
three for 25c.

Linen Collars,
Reg. 15c., while they last,
5c. each

Men's brown Drill Shirts,
All sizes. Reg. 1.50
Now \$1.15

Wool fleece Underwear,
Reg. 2.00
Now \$1.45

Penman's all wool
Combinations, Reg. 3.50,
Now \$1.95

Complete Range
of Spring Styles on sale at
Bargain Prices

Tweed Suits, only 3 left,
Reg. 18.00
Now \$9.95

Spring Overcoats,
Latest styles. Reg. 18.00
Now \$12.50

Wombat Fur Coat,
One only. Reg. 50.00
Now \$45

Suit Specials, Imported
Blue Serges, guaranteed,
Reg. \$25. Now \$19.50

Why go without a hat when we
will sell you your choice of 200
for 95 cents

Table arranged for quick
buying and selling.
A price tag on every article

The Hicks Trading Co., Gleichen.

WAR LOAN

DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of \$150,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st March, 1937

Payable at par at Ottawa, Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Victoria, and at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st March, 1st SEPTEMBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

ISSUE PRICE 96.

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st SEPTEMBER, 1917.
THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above-named Bonds for Subscription at 96, payable as follows—

10 per cent on application;
30 " 10th April, 1917;
30 " 15th May, 1917;
26 " 15th June, 1917.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred and fifty million dollars, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1916.

The instalments must be paid in full on the 10th day of April, 1917, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a designated bank for the account of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank, or at the Agency of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotment the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the April instalment.

Script certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the script certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE THE 23rd OF MARCH, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, March 12th, 1917.

BUY AN IRRIGATED FARM FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and in areas good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures good returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the years that it has been tried having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices up to \$50 per acre, with 20 years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000 for improvements (6% interest); no principle after first payment until end of fourth year, reduced interest if settlement conditions are complied with and no water rental for first year. Contract can be paid off before maturity if desired.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. For full particulars apply to **ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands, Canadian Pacific Railway, Dept. of Natural Resources, 928 1st St. E. CALGARY, ALBERTA.**

Crown Lumber Co.

On hand at present:
400,000 feet Lumber.
10,000 Split Posts.

Don't you think you could build a home and barn and fence out of this? Call around.

C. B. Hyndman
AGENT, GLEICHEN.

Delivery of script certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$10,000, \$50,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000. The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Victoria, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

On bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupon. Both cheques and coupons, at the option of the holder, will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers having offices and carrying on business in Canada will be allowed a commission of three per cent on the amount of all allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1916, or in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by surrender of five per cent debenture stock maturing 1st October, 1910. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

The price of paper and ink continues to advance in price and in order to meet it all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Send all your job printing to the Gleichen Call. It will pay you.

PROSPECT FARM

I am instructed by F. W. Crandall, owner of "Prospect Farm", three miles northwest of Gleichen, that his interests are such as he is not able to give proper attention to this farm, and has placed it in my hands for a short time to dispose of. This is one of the best farms in this district, and being so near in should make a fine home. There is a Spring on the place, and all usual improvements.

Call on me at once for terms and conditions.

Thos. Henderson, Gleichen.

AUCTION SALE

1 1-2 miles south and 3 miles east of Standard S. W. 1-2 32, 24, 21,

Mr. H. Atkins is selling all farm implements, stock and household goods. There are 24 head of cattle, 6 of the cows will calve in April, bred to Registered Dairy Shorthorn bull. 2 riles and a shogun. Gasoline engine. Everything that is found on a well equipped farm is here.

Saturday, March 24th

Terms CASH. No Reserve. Sale at 12 A.M.

R. M. PRATER, Auctioneer

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Two 5 passenger Buell automobiles at low price for quick trade. Machines can be inspected at Irrigation Headquarters, Bradburn, R. S. Shotton, Superintendent Operations and Maintenance.

FOR SALE—Choice Barrel Rock Cement at \$2.50 each, plus No. 1410 or address Mrs. A. G. Edwards, Calgary. Eggs for hatching 10 for 50.

WANTED—3000 bu feed oats Pacific Gold Stream.

FOR SALE—Mason and Blen Paints. Good condition. Practically new. P. C. Vigne. 452

FOR SALE—Some more eggs with corn, calmed and in case. Apply T. W. Snowden, Ouelletville. 2

WANTED—To buy a ranch with or without stock. P. M. M. 24. 452

FOR SALE—Seed oats, 2000 bu Banner, free from noxious weeds. High germination. R. M. M. 24. 452

FOR SALE—Tom turkey \$3.50 per pair. W. C. W. Harrison. 1

FOUND—Weight beam main road north of town. Apply at Call 2

WANTED—2 or 3 geese Mrs. Chris. Batten. 452

FOR SALE—Good milk cows, fresh bred and in and out grade. Shotton's farm. Apply M. Robinson. 3

FOR SALE—or exchange for second hand stock, a new 1910. Mason & Hinch Piano. Apply Call office. 2

APPLY BOX 11 Call office. 501

WANTED—Woman to do general housework and also to assist. Apply Matthews & Kidney. 452

FOR SALE—By Gleichen Bell Cross Farm, 1000 bu. and oats, raised by N. W. McMillan Apply at P. M. 24. 452

STRAY—One light grey gelding branded JA on left hip and 6 on left shoulder; dark grey gelding branded BUO on left hip. Shod on all feet, age 8 and 4 years. Reward for recovery. Gleichen. 452

83 reward for recovery of each of the cattle bearing the following brands: R right hip, L left rib, 5N left rib, 10 left shoulder, and 11 left rib. YA left shoulder, and 11 left rib. L. Chase, Calgary. 52

FOR SALE—A few choice white Wyandotte cockerens. W. H. James. Gleichen. 452

Reward For Estrayed Horses

Five dollars reward per head will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the following horses:

Two bay geldings, weight 1200 lbs. each, shod on front feet, and branded F2 left shoulder.

One bay gelding, branded F2 left shoulder, weight 1300 lbs. shod on front feet.

One bay mare branded with R on right shoulder, weight 1200 lbs.

One black gelding, branded F2 on right shoulder, weight 1200 lbs.

One sorrel gelding, weight 1300 lbs. 9 years, brand not remembered.

One white pinto pony, branded N2 left hip.

Above animals were last seen on or about the 30th of January this year.

Nielson Bros., Standard

Are Your Hail Premiums Excessive?

Our rates are reasonable
Twenty years in business. Losses paid in full

Full Government deposit in Alberta Government bonds for protection of policy-holders

We issue a fully paid Policy. No assessments

Prompt adjustments and sure pay We settle within sixty days after proof of loss

Licensed for Province of Alberta Assets \$50,000

Good local agents are wanted, where we are not represented. You can add several hundred dollars to your income by a few weeks work

St. Paul Mutual Hail & Cyclone Insurance Company,
715 Herald Building, Calgary, Alta.

A. R. TUDHOPE, Agent for

Massey-Harris Co. Farm Implements
Sain Wagons
The John Deer, full line
Goold Shapley & Muir Co.
Canadian Farbanks Morris
Cushman Motor Works
Bull Dog Fanning Mills and Smt Machines
Nelson Grain Picklers

I am the only authorized agent in town for
The Rumley Thresher Co. Inc. goods

Singer Sewing Machine
Magnet Cream Separator
If you want the best light farm Tractor see our lines and prices.

Licensed Auctioneer for the Province of Alberta. 20 years experience. Terms reasonable.

You know as well as we, but you put off taking out a policy. Why? You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing us to-day? We await your answer.



Thomas Henderson
Successor to McKie and Henderson
REAL ESTATE
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

CAR LOAD OF

YOUNG HORSEA FOR SALE

at Right Prices

This is an exceptionally fine bunch, but if you require something stronger see my

STEEL MULE

Roy M. Allen

THE IMPORTANT PART PLAYED BY MINE FIELDS IN NAVAL WARFARE

BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS OF THE OCEAN

Mine Fields Answer Just the Same Purpose Afloat as the Barbed Wire Entanglements Do in Protecting Trenches from Attacks of the Enemy

While the army is hammering away on the west front to break through "barbed wire" and other devilish entanglements of the present war, the navy has been rather passive. Few realize, however, that the navy has to face entanglements of a different sort which are just as treacherous as those the army has to break through. An up-to-date map of the North sea, such as the one in the chart room of a British warship, is dotted with red marks which are added to daily. They indicate the presence of mines, some British laid and some turned loose from German U-boats. These are the "barbed wire" of the sea, and a nastier thing to run against, man, with all his ingenuity in devising methods of destruction, has never contrived. One need exert no effort of imagination to justify the comparison, for the mine-field answers just the same purpose afloat as the barbed wire entanglement does on shore.

Without it sea war would be a very different matter from what it is now, or at least, in the narrow waters where all the most important fighting must take place.

The mine fields limit the movements of the belligerent forces. Even the British grand fleet, "master" though it be of the seas, cannot go wherever it pleases because of the mine fields scattered about the waters. Whenever the sea German wants to "dig himself in" at a base he drops a mine field in front of it, and behind this protection proceeds with his task, well knowing that no British admiral would be so foolish as to play the enemy's game by taking his ships into such a dangerous area.

And they are not little mine fields that the Germans put down. Some of those they have laid in the North sea are quite the biggest "entanglements" of the kind ever constructed, containing, as they do thousands upon thousands of floating death traps. No hostile ship can get through a mine field unless it knows the secret channel, and where such exist they are continually being changed in order to prevent any of our vessels discovering and using them.

Experience has taught the German that he cannot rely for safety even on his naval "barbed wire" unless he spends a great deal of time keeping it intact. British submarines are very inquisitive and have a habit of "poking their way" through his thorniest "entanglements," which gives the German many uncomfortable moments.

Time and time have our U-boats creep through his "barbed wire" and dared the German in his lair; so much so that he never feels wholly secure against them. Surface vessels, however, are quite another matter. For them to attempt "jumping" a minefield would mean almost certain destruction.

Barbed wire erected against troops can be destroyed by artillery. The kind used at sea cannot be swept away in this fashion. A squadron might bombard a minefield until its guns were worn out and the "entanglement" would still be impassable.

Minefields play the part of concealed snares as well as protections. Often enough have the Germans tried to entice the British ships into them, though never once have they succeeded in doing this. Numbers of such traps were laid for John Jellicoe, and he fell into none of them. In fact, the only ships lost in German minefields have been the German's own.

By hearing in mind what the presence of these death-betwined areas does in the way of "roping off" cruising grounds one, becomes the better able to understand certain naval happenings which might otherwise seem a bit puzzling. Such, for example, as the periodic "comings out" of the German high seas fleet. Every now and again it is reported by Berlin that "Our high seas fleet went out into the North sea yesterday and returned again without meeting the enemy."

For all practical purposes two fleets might as well have a stretch of dry land between them as a minefield, since the one is no more passable to ships than the other, and so long as the German high seas fleet keeps within the shelter of its minefields it may continue to "come out" with impunity.

Boys and Girls Club

Bulletin That Will be of Interest to the Young Folks

Extension Bulletin No. 10, entitled "Boys and Girls Clubs," just issued outlines the work proposed for the Manitoba Boys and Girls Clubs for 1917. Mr. S. T. Newton, the author, who is also general director of the movement for Manitoba, states that though it has only four years' history in Manitoba the membership at present has reached almost to the 13,000 mark. The emphasis during 1917 is to be placed on pig raising, the farm, the home garden, and canning and preserving. Altogether twelve contests for the young folks are proposed as follows: 1, Manual Training; 2, Grain Growing (boys 15 to 20 years only); 3, Pig, calf or colt raising; 4, The Farm and Home garden; 5, Poultry raising; 6, Cookery; 7, Garment making; 8, Canning and preserving; 9, Noxious weeds; 10, Dairy contest; 11, Flower growing; 12, Essay writing. Copies of the bulletin may be had by writing the Extension Department, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

Ask Farmers to Increase Production

Dominion Minister of Agriculture Makes New Appeal to Grain Growers

Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, has issued an appeal to the agriculturists and people of Canada generally to increase production during the present year. The appeal says:

"Facing the fearful days which lie before us in this third and sternest year of the war, we realize with increasing clearness how vital a factor in the final decision the food supply must be. The government of this country fully appreciates what the farmers have done during the past two years. In urging them to maintain their efforts, though confronted with more difficult conditions, I do it not because of the high prices which will doubtless hold for nearly all food products, but because of the important and special service which Canadian agriculture can render to the empire at this juncture. All who assist in this work render a great service to the state. I do not say the greatest work is done by those, who, facing death, daily serve their country at the battlefield. Thousands of us cannot so serve, but we, who are mercifully free from the iron heel of the invader—free, who know nothing of the terrors by sea and the privations by which others suffer, may well redouble our efforts to supply what they may sorely need."

"I especially appeal in this critical year to the citizens of our cities and towns who hitherto have not felt the necessity for directing their energies to food production. Individual efforts, even though small and unskilled, will in the aggregate mean much. By applying their labor to uncultivated land near their homes, or by assisting farmers, everybody having health can accomplish something. There is need, not only for an increased supply, but for wise economy of food. If all labor is not efficient there can at least be patience and forbearance where partial efficiency is accompanied by willingness. There is no place in the state now for either half-hearted service or ill-founded criticism. In the common task which faces the country, co-operation should be the watchword. The Dominion and provincial departments of agriculture are already giving and will continue to give, special attention to the many problems involved. The national service board and municipalities are also devoting their energies to these questions, and I am confident that the various organizations both of men and women throughout the country will give whole-hearted and active support to a work which at this special time is a high and necessary national service."

A Schedule of Wealth

Substantial Foundation on Which Alberta's Prosperity and Hopes Are Based

Alberta has shown an appreciation of the advantages of mixed farming and there is in all parts of the province a tendency to disparage the practice of "mining the soil for wheat." The exhaustion of the soil and the danger of a general disaster through crop failure are the unfavorable features of concentration on wheat farming. According to statistics furnished in the address of Mr. F. M. Black, president of the Calgary Board of Trade, the livestock of the province is valued at \$118,098,685, the largest item being \$62,120,000 for 621,200 horses at \$100 each. The record is made up of 215,033 dairy cows valued at \$12,019,825, 209,615 beef cattle worth \$11,528,825, and 225,376 other cattle worth \$24,449,785. In what may be called the inferior orders, there are 440,310 swine valued at \$4,403,100, and 539,100 sheep valued at \$2,695,500. In spite of many inducements to sell and deplete stock, the aggregate record is \$8,473,000 more than in 1915.

While the grain crops show a decrease in the yield compared with 1915, the price has made the monetary returns for the total stock an advance from \$95,164,640 in 1915 to \$126,407,650 during the last year. Spring wheat leads the list with a yield last year of 50,500,000 bushels from 1,439,980 acres, the total returns being \$70,875,000. Winter wheat yielded 1,750,000, oats \$39,600,000, barley \$9,000,000, flax, \$1,462,500, rye \$225,000, and hay \$3,450,000. Other agricultural products yielded \$48,320,000 of which the chief item was \$23,000,000 for animals slaughtered and sold. On Alberta's side of the provincial boundary divide there are vast stores of coal, and these yielded during the past year over four and a quarter million tons. Estimates of this form of wealth in the province reach incomprehensible aggregates. Sixty billion tons of lignite, over forty-four billion tons of bituminous coal and four hundred million tons of anthracite are estimated based on engineer's measurements and deductions. This vast store of energy may be supplemented by the white coal of the eastern slope of the Rockies.

While these items do not exhaust the schedules of potential wealth and of annual products presented by Mr. Black in his address, now circulated in pamphlet form, they are sufficient to prove the substantial foundation on which Alberta's prosperity and hopes are based. In conclusion, Mr. Black makes a suggestive comparison—a great trust and mere "mud-sling between fitness for dealing with things."

Keeping Women Out of Law

Women are not allowed to practice law in England. The English Council of the Bar has selected the present moment to defeat overwhelmingly a resolution to consider the admission of duly qualified women to the legal profession.

Their place is in the munition factory, on the farm and in the hospital. They must leave the men the sheltered professions to man. Alice Duer Miller, in New York Tribune

Food Value of Milk

Three Quarts of Skim Milk Equal to One Pound of Sirloin

"Dairy Farming," prepared by C. H. Eckles, professor of dairy husbandry at Missouri University, and C. F. Warren, professor of farm management at Cornell, is intended primarily as a text book for use in colleges and schools in which agriculture is a branch of study. The scope of usefulness of the work is, however, much wider than that. The facts given in regard to the care and feeding of a dairy herd are such as could be within reach of every dairy farmer. What is said as to the value of milk as food should be known to every city householder.

This latter point is dealt with in the first chapter of the book. In every corner of the habitable globe, where are told, animal milk of some kind is used to sustain human life. Wherever cattle can be maintained or afforded the milk of the cow is used, where people are very poor the milk of goats or sheep is utilized, and where cows will not thrive, as in the Philippines or parts of South America, the water buffalo or the llama is made use of.

It is not surprising that the use of milk is worldwide, because it is one of the most valuable of foods. The average milk of the cow, although nominally a liquid, really contains 12 to 13 per cent. of dry matter. This is about double the proportion of dry matter found in a turnip and is equal to one-third of that found in the edible portion of a beef animal. A quart of milk contains two-thirds as much energy as a pound of sirloin steak, although the latter costs over three times as much as the former. Even a quart of skim milk has over one-third the energy value of a pound of sirloin, and it contains twice the bone-forming material that is found in beefsteak thus making it a peculiarly valuable form of food for the young.

It is not surprising, then, that much that is spent on meat were spent for milk could be as well fed at less cost. If much of the money that is spent for tea, coffee, alcohol and other stimulants that have little or no food value were spent for milk our health and our wealth would both be improved.

Approximately, the authors say, 288 quarts of milk are used per person per year in the average farm family, against 15 in the city, and it is possible, they believe, that this accounts for the better development of children on the farm. But city people are coming to understand the food value of milk. In New York city the per capita consumption has increased by a third in twenty years.

Butter is an especially valuable form of food, containing as it does three and two-thirds as much energy as a pound of sirloin steak. It has, too, the further advantage of being easy of digestion.

In cow population in proportion to human population Denmark leads the world having, one cow to two persons. Japan is about at the other end of the line, having one cow to seventy to one hundred people. It must be remembered, however, that Japan is an importer of dairy products while Denmark is largely exporter of the same. In consumption of dairy products in proportion to population the United States and Canada probably lead. In the United States there is one cow for every four and a half persons, against one to five in France and Holland, one to six in Germany, and one to eleven in the British Isles. Britain is, of course, a large importer of dairy products while in the United States, in normal times, imports and exports about balance.

Not only does the dairy cow produce one of the most valuable of human foods, but she is an economical producer. The amount of food required to bring a 1,200 pound steer to the finished state would, if fed to dairy cows, produce three times as much in human nourishment. Still another count stands to the credit of the cow. A dairy herd assists in evening up employment the year around and furnishes a source of income in the winter months, when the farm, but the dull months of winter.—Toronto Globe.

Safety First

Movie Train Will Teach Railwaymen to Take More Care

The first moving picture railway car that ever travelled about in Canada will shortly commence a tour of the government railway system in support of the safety first campaign. The Hon. Frank Cochrane has authorized the fitting up of a car for the exhibition of moving pictures dealing with the dangers of taking unnecessary chances in the performance of railway duties, and the film will be shown to the employees over the entire system. The car will be in charge of Safety Engineer J. E. Loney and will spend a week at each of the terminal and divisional points. It is announced that as a result of the safety first campaign there has been a considerable decrease in the number of both employees and passengers killed. The number of fatalities amongst employees dropped from 19 in 1915 to eight in 1916.

East or West

Rajat Lal, an Indian philosopher, who has devoted considerable time to investigating the social, educational and commercial conditions of this continent has embodied some of his impressions in a book intended for Hindoo readers. His conclusions are somewhat depressing. He finds the world, in this country, and in Europe, given over to the pursuit of material things, conquering natural obstacles, it is true, but struggling and suffering for vanities. The majority lives to provide the pleasures of the few. Hankering after the good things of the world is the ruling passion of life. And is the world better, or happier? It ends on the question: "I see no justification for saying that the world today is happier, morally better, more righteous and more God-fearing than it was 2,000 years ago."

Confession of Collapse

How the Germans Were Going to Win a Victory, But Didn't

"Our first aim was to overthrow France quickly and force her to make peace. It is probable that such a peace would have been very favorable to France, for it was to our interest to reduce the number of our foes. Had this plan succeeded we could have turned immediately and adopted the same tactics towards Russia with every prospect of success. We could then, in favorable conditions, have concluded the final peace with England, whose forces would have been left disarmed on the continent. As, however, we could not hope to overcome England's naval supremacy, this peace, like the first arranged with France, would have had to be in the nature of a compromise. This entire program, brilliantly as it was begun, collapsed before the gates of Paris at the battle of the Marne, which was by no means a tactical victory but certainly a great strategic success for the French."—Prof. Meinecke in the Frankfurter Zeitung.

Hindenburg Without His Mask

An Incident Showing His Hatred for the British

Hindenburg's hatred of the English is well illustrated in an anecdote given by the war correspondent of the "Leipzig Neueste Nachrichten," and, therefore, reliable. The Field Marshal was visiting a large hospital on the western front, and everybody was struck by his kindheartedness. He was taken to a ward in which were some slightly-wounded English officers. The doctor in charge explained, that the sister employed in this ward had lived eleven years in England, and spoke English so well that on their arrival the English soldiers took her for an Englishwoman. "This communication was received, however, in an unexpected manner. The kindly expression disappeared from the Field Marshal's face and, with a grim look, he motioned to the sister to leave the ward, and thereupon gave the following order: 'That sister will be immediately transferred to another post. A nurse will come here who does not speak a word of English. I will not permit Englishmen to be better off here than are my brave soldiers who have had the misfortune to be taken prisoner by the English.'

How Prohibition Works in Toronto

Chief of Police Furnishes Some Interesting Information on the Subject

The following editorial from the Globe should convince the most skeptical of the wonderful improvement wrought on all hands by prohibition. "No one who has lived any length of time in Toronto, will suspect Colonel Grassett, Chief of Police for the past thirty years, and a former British soldier, of being prejudiced in favor of prohibition. His point of view, habit of thought and official aloofness from propagandist movements of all sorts have combined to prevent him from becoming over sanguine as to the beneficial effects of the abolition of the bar in this city. And yet on just this point his testimony is calm, convincing, and conclusive. The abolition of the bar has in his opinion, based on well ascertained and unquestionably accurate facts, been beyond the most sanguine expectations, successfully accomplishing precisely what the advocates of bar abolition avowedly aimed at. The outstanding fact and incontrovertible proof are that while there were in the past six weeks only 214 arrests for drunkenness, there were 1,059 in the corresponding six weeks of 1915.

But this fact does not stand out alone. It is corroborated by many others germane to the question. For example, the number of police constables required to keep order in the city, has been reduced to the advantage of those who have gone to the front as soldiers have gone untrained and are likely to remain so until they return. Men who were a short time ago more or less mastered by the drink habit have voluntarily informed the police that they are at work and are sharing their earnings more fairly with their families. A veteran and popular hotel keeper in spite of his business loss says he is so pleased with the change that he would never again take out a bar license. Retail shopkeepers testify that the change has improved their business. The road houses outside the city have lost much of their business by the disappearance of the bars, but the farmers and their teams have gained accordingly, to say nothing of their family circles.

Similar social improvements are noticeable all over the province and this has already impressed the whole community. The hotel keepers indicated with the belief that the bar license shall never again be issued in Ontario. That the hotel men have practically accepted the situation is clearly shown by their numerous applications to municipal councils of revision for a reduction of business taxes and of realty assessments."—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Probably

"How do you suppose the New York fish-dealers ever happened to think of painting fish-gills red to make them look fresh?"

"Probably from watching their wives apply the rouge in the morning."—Life.

"I understand your husband is something of a valetudinarian, Mrs. Concup." "Oh, dear me, no! He eats meat regular three times a day!"

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES HAVE A -SCOPE FOR DOING A GREAT WORK

SHOULD BE ALIVE TO SEIZE EVERY OPPORTUNITY

People are Learning that there is Greater Prosperity in the Pursuit of Idealized Agriculture and Appreciate Higher Standards, both Materially and Morally

Mexicans First Used Aeroplanes

Were First to Appreciate Value and Employ Aeroplanes in Actual Warfare

It will surprise many people to learn that the Mexicans were the first in the world to appreciate the value of and to employ an aeroplane in actual warfare.

Mexico's first war aviator, and hence the first in the world, was an American, the late Capt. Hector Worden. Worden was well known through exhibition flights, and was a skillful pilot. In 1911 he was engaged by the Mexican government to do bomb dropping, scouting and the rest of it.

Aeroplanes were not as dependable then as they are now, and Worden was given a salary of \$1,500 per month and commissioned captain in Madero's forces.

Encouraged by Worden's success, in 1912 the Mexican government sent three army officers to the aviation field at Minicula, L.I., to learn to fly. These young men—Alberto and Gustavo Salinas, and Ignacio Ruiz—rapidly developed into brilliant aviators. The Salinas boys, nephews of Gen. Carranza, at present hold responsible positions under the Carranza government. One is chief of artillery and the other chief of aviation. Both have given up their actual flying, but their experience and knowledge have proved invaluable.

The next aviator to go to Mexico was Didier-Masson, a Frenchman who had adopted the United States as his home. He took his craft and machine from Los Angeles to Tucson, Ariz., and managed to smuggle it across the border.

The late Charles F. Niles then interested himself in Mexican affairs. Niles was famous as a trick flyer, and his work marked him one of the most eccentric and reckless men in the game. When Niles went to Mexico the Carranza regime was just dawning and he worked in conjunction with a fairly well organized army. After several narrow escapes from death through forced landings in the dense undergrowth, and also because exhibition flying appealed to him more strongly than being shot at, he returned to the States. Shortly after, he performed marvelous aerial feats at the Panama-Pacific exposition, following that with a very successful tour of Japan. He was killed at Oshkosh, Wis., last spring while looping the loop.

Prepare for Summer Work

Much Time Lost Because Farm Machinery Is Not Ready for Immediate Use

"A stitch in time saves nine" is never more true than when spring is at hand and finds the farmer unprepared. Much time is often lost because his machinery is not in condition for immediate use. Parts are missing; bolts and screws have been removed from one machine to repair another, and from lack of paint to protect it, the woodwork has decayed and probably become broken.

During winter, all implements should be thoroughly overhauled. Missing parts should be secured. A supply of bolts and screws obtained, working parts should be cleaned and polished, and woodwork well painted. Bolts and screws can be purchased in boxes of assorted grades and sizes. The loss of a nut or breakage of a small part while engaged in the field may mean also the loss of the use of not only the implement, but the team, the hired help, and probably of the opportunity during favorable weather to perform the work which had been planned.

Manufacturing in Western Canada

Large Amount of Capital and Much Labor Was Employed

Although western Canada cannot yet be called an industrial country, its development having been mainly along agricultural lines, it is certain that it will not be long before its industrial development will show great expansion. In this connection, a census taken during 1916 of the manufacturing of the west contains some very interesting figures. The preliminary results of this census show that in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, there were 2,886 manufacturing establishments, capitalized at \$313,571,000, with 59,957 employees drawing a total annual wage or salary of \$36,732,000. The total output of these plants amounted in value to \$180,958,000, and the sum of \$109,603,000 was reported as having been spent in the purchase of raw material.

The effort of a State Commission in New York to discover whether a tax upon movie pictures would be unjust shows, owing to the high cost of producing the articles required hundreds of shows during the past year in that State have gone out of business. At one time there were 1,400, now there are only 1009. If a tax were imposed the number would be reduced to 400, so it is said.

Swedish milkmaids are being displaced by men, who are making up work that was formerly regarded as purely for women.

Speaking of municipal support and control of agricultural societies before the convention of Agricultural Societies in Winnipeg, S. E. Greenway, director of the Extension Division of the University of Saskatchewan, said in part:

"The ideal service unit of the agricultural society is the rural municipality, and it should be municipally supported and controlled," said Mr. Greenway. "The society should make a complete rural survey of its territory which should be a guide in its community effort. No community can have a proper understanding of its needs without a thorough and careful survey of its field."

"No society will ever lack public support which renders effective public service. And this without government grants. Government grants are defensible only where they encourage endeavor. Payment of special grants in the form of hand-outs is indefensible."

"Of the 118 societies which have been chartered in the province of Saskatchewan, all but four are justifying their existence. I feel that we could, if the financial resources and the staff were advisable, make the agricultural society work tenfold more effectively at once. As I have noted, we have been able to do excellent work through the medium of no less than 18 unorganized societies. Besides this, we have been working more or less systematically with no less than 40 Grain Growers' associations in the last two years. The number of these organizations is gradually increasing."

"I mention the fact in order to indicate that there is a great work for the agricultural societies to do, and if they are not prepared to step in and do it, other organizations are alive to the opportunity."

"The good that agricultural societies are doing is by no means to be tabulated. It is a constant invisible growth, and it touches at least 250,000 of our people each year. Unconsciously a great mass of our people are being led to appreciate higher standards both materially and morally. They are learning not only that there is greater prosperity in the pursuit of idealized agriculture, but they are being caught up with the creative instinct, and are learning to appreciate agriculture for the many beauties which it unfolds and to love it for its own sake."

Mr. Greenway stated that there were 118 chartered organizations in Saskatchewan. They had an average membership of 150. Last year they raised \$390,000.

Gun Photographs Target

A New Method of Testing Marksman's Aim

A new method of testing a marksman's aim has been patented by an English inventor which makes ammunition unnecessary. The invention can be attached to a rifle, for example, without altering the latter. It consists chiefly of a small cylindrical camera which fastens to the under side of the barrel and is fitted with a telescopic focusing device, so positioned that its line of focus is parallel to the gun barrel. Immediately in front of the trigger of the weapon a second trigger is placed, which is connected with the camera shutter by a wire. When a marksman has aimed his gun and pulls the triggers, the camera trigger is operated just an instant before the gun trigger and consequently a snap shot is secured of the target that the gun was pointed at. The position of the target as it appears on the developed plate or film will indicate the accuracy of the shot. If the bull's-eye is exactly in the centre it shows that the gun was correctly aimed.

Nitric Acid and Defence

The Importance of Nitric Acid in Times of War

There is food for reflection for all Americans in the remarks of Prof. A. A. Noyes of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at a science-congress meeting analyzing the importance of nitric acid to national defence in an emergency.

Dr. Noyes finds that in the first year of the war Germany actually used a million tons of saltpeter to make nitric acid and found that supply insufficient for the explosives she wished to make. Chile furnishes us with our saltpeter. From the by-products of coke we get 300,000 tons of nitric acid a year. But in a war emergency we shall have to depend on Chile, unless we can get nitrogen cheaply from the air. That is what congress saw when it provided for nitric acid experimentation at Government expense.

It is the opinion of Dr. Noyes that cheap nitric acid would increase our farm products by \$3,000,000,000 a year. He notes that in Germany, before the war, production had been made cheap enough to justify use for fertilizing. This element lends an interest to experimentation not dependent on war as a possibility. But efficient high explosives without nitric acid are not in sight, and the defence movement in which most of us are interested cannot afford to neglect the pressing problem.—From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Big Stockyards Business

Practically a quarter of a million animals passed through the Calgary stockyards in 1916, valued approximately at \$10,110,000.

THE SEASON'S NEWEST TOUCHES.

The Busy Store is vain enough to congratulate itself on the magnificent reception given to our display of Spring Dry Goods, which has produced such a jollification among our lady customers.

The excitement is only starting as we are receiving many other lines this week of elegant effects in Ladies Fabrics, also our Spring Shipments of Ladies Waists and Whites.

Our Most Important Announcement This Week:

Our important announcement this week is of special interest to our customers in and around the bustling town of Cluny, where the Busy Store branch starts up this week a chip off the old block. This Cluny affair of ours is going to be a blessing to the community, and carry out in its entirety the old aims of its parent establishment.

We shall give our Cluny customers a service that will be satisfactory to them and ourselves as well. Our goods will be sold there at exactly the same price as in our store in Gleichen.

A well-assorted stock of Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Gents Furnishings and No. 1 Groceries will always be found in our Cluny Branch.

Watch for our Opening Announcement.

J. A. RAMSAY

Gleichen—"The Busy Stores"—Cluny

THE MCKAY HARDWARE STORE

De Laval Cream Separator

You can see the difference between a New De Laval and any other cream separator right away.

And five minutes spent in comparing the bowl construction, the size, material and finish of all the working parts, will surely convince you of the superiority of De Laval construction and workmanship. Then if you go a step farther and turn the cranks of the two machines side by side for 15 minutes, running salt or water through the bowl, you will see still more difference.

F. K. McKAY, Prop.

Pacific Cold Storage Company

DEALER IN
General Live Stock

We will buy your HOGS, dressed or alive, and pay you top Price.

—CALL AND SEE US—

GLEICHEN,

ALBERTA

J. O. BOGSTIE

DEALER IN

Farm Implements, Automobiles, Harness, Etc.

My spring stock is now complete with everything needed by the Farmer. Inspection will convince you the prices are right and the material the very best material.

Automobiles

We are agents for the McLaughlin. The best car for the money in Canada.

Our garage, in the basement of the Griesbach Block, is the most up-to-date in Alberta. We are prepared to do all kinds of repairing on short notice. Acetylene welding a specialty.

Kentucky Drills

Just received a carload of Light Draft Kentucky Drills—with detachable shoe head. Be sure to see these before buying.

Chaffman, Winner and New Superior Fanning Mills.
Primrose Separators, the best on the market.
Standard Sewing Machines.
Weber and Fish Wagons
Grey Campbell Buggies. Seales. Kitchen Cabinets.
Titan and Mogul Gasoline Engines and Tractors
International Harvesting Company full line of repairs
Advance Rumely Threshing Machine Company
Drills, Packers, Harrows, Binders, Separators, Mowers

Acetylene Welding

Bring us all your old broken castings and we will make them as good as new, no matter how large or small. An expert is now on the job, who will save you time and money. No need now to send away and wait days and weeks for any of your repairs.

Harness

We bought a large stock last July before the price advanced and are in a position to give our customers this advantage in harness. Look over our stock if you want to save money.

Largest Implement Stock in this District to select from

J. O. BOGSTIE,

GLEICHEN

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Gentle spring is here in all its beauty. The gophers are out, the bookies loom up bathed in gorgeous beauty and never a spring post in sight—happy day.

You liked Father Pat in the "Pony"? He will be in the Opera House with his company on Wednesday, April 4th. This time he will present "The Barriar".

Dr. Farquharson has moved his drug store into more commodious quarters in the old Gleichen Hotel, and W. H. James is enlarging his hardware store by occupying the doctor's former premises.

Carl Christensen's leaves shortly for Rochester where he will consult the famous Mayo Bros. He has been sailing for sometime and last week disposed of all his farm stock at a very successful auction sale.

Agent J. H. Gooderham returned Friday from a short visit to Macleod and other southern points, on business connected with the Blood Indians, which agency he held previous to coming to take charge of the Blackfeet here.

Mr. Coffey, formerly principal of the Gleichen school, met many of his old friends at the Red Cross dance Friday night. He has cut loose with the navy and was on hand to say farewell to his friends before leaving for the east.

Those who have any fault to find with the Palace Hotel care to find the present time must have something ailing them. One day last week the C&N had occasion to have luncheon there and could not ask for a better meal than was served, in quality, quantity and neatness and all on the American plan at 50 cents. In fact we have frequently paid 51¢ in Calgary and not to better service.

Alfred Day, arrives from Princeton setting he will soon return here and wants to take the chance of putting on another boxing bout in Gleichen with Billy Reid on some time this spring. Let our local sports say so if they are interested. All know Alf for a good clean man and a bout between these two would be interesting.

H. Mockenbury, the reliable and long experienced eye specialist, will be at the Palace Hotel, Gleichen, on Thursday, March 29th, and the Hunter Hotel, Bassano, Wednesday, March 28th. See him to see good.

Next Wednesday, March 28, the vote on the Electric Light By-law will be taken to decide whether or not the town will buy Mr. Vign's plant. It is a rather serious question as it is said if the town does not buy he will sell it piece-meal as he wants to return to the Navy. Then the town will be without any light as the town could hardly borrow the money for a new plant or give a franchise to any person. It is a question the ratepayers should ponder carefully.

The Amalgamated Church song service Sunday evening proved most successful and was highly appreciated by the large congregation present. A special collection taken after the service amounted to over \$14, which will be used to purchase new music for the choir. It has been steadily improving and is now about the best Gleichen has ever had, and it is pleasing to know the members services are appreciated. The church attendance has greatly increased, which goes to show that a good minister and choir is recognized here.

The Strathmore Standard speaks in glowing terms of the manner in which the "Minister's Bride" was produced in that town. This play will be given in the Gleichen Opera House tonight and it will be well to secure your reserved seats early at Mrs. Broome's.

Strathmore had two fire engines last Thursday morning, the Imley property and the Kiyets livery barn burning to the ground.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDWARD WALKER, CVO, LL.D., D.C.L., President
JOHN AIRD, General Manager
W. G. BRYCE, Superintendent of General Business Branches

CAPITAL, \$75,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,000,000

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of \$1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager

Auction Sale

Sec. 34, Twn. 21, Rge. 25, 17 miles southwest of Gleichen. Favored with instructions from Mr. C. H. Fair, who has treated his farm, I will offer for sale the undermentioned on

Sat., March 24th at 12 o'clock

32 head of horses. 25 grade cattle. Gasoline engine and grinder. Ford car.

Horses comprise:

Team bay gelds. 7 years old weight 3050. Team bay mares 6 and 7 years old, weight 3000. Team bay gelds 4 and 5 years, weight 2650. Team bay gelds 2 and 3 years, weight 2500. 5 mares from 4 to 8 years, average weight 1150. 4 good 2 year old mares and gelds. 4 good stallions. The cattle comprise:

6 cows fresh or coming in. 5 heifers 2 years old. 6 steers 2 years old. 3 yearlings. 8 calves. 1 Bull. Also all implements.

Luncheon provided. No Reserve

J. W. Durno, Auctioneer

Phone M2358, Midway Station Calgary.

AUCTION SALE

4 miles west and 1 mile south of Masierville P. O.

23, 19, 21,

Monday, April 2nd, 1917

A. G. Saunders offers

his entire stock of horses, cattle, harness and

farm machinery and every thing that is found on

a well-equipped farm including household effects.

Sale starts at 12 o'clock. Term cash. No reserve

T. H. BEACH, Auctioneer

THE J.C. RANCH

15 Clyde Stallions for Sale

Aged from 2 to 5 years. All out of imported mares, sired by Champion Stallions. All raised on the open prairie—no hot-house stuff. Prices right. A good class of Broken Work Horses will be taken in exchange at cash value for any of those stallions.

JOHN CLARK,
P. O. Box 32 Gleichen

Marquis Wheat For Seed

Pure as to variety with no admixture of other grains. Hand selected every year. Won 1st and 2nd Prizes at Calgary Seed Grain Fair.

Some of those I sold what to last year realized 125 bushels per acre more than their best yield in 1915.

Price at granary or fanned on application to

T. W. SNOWDEN, Ouelletteville